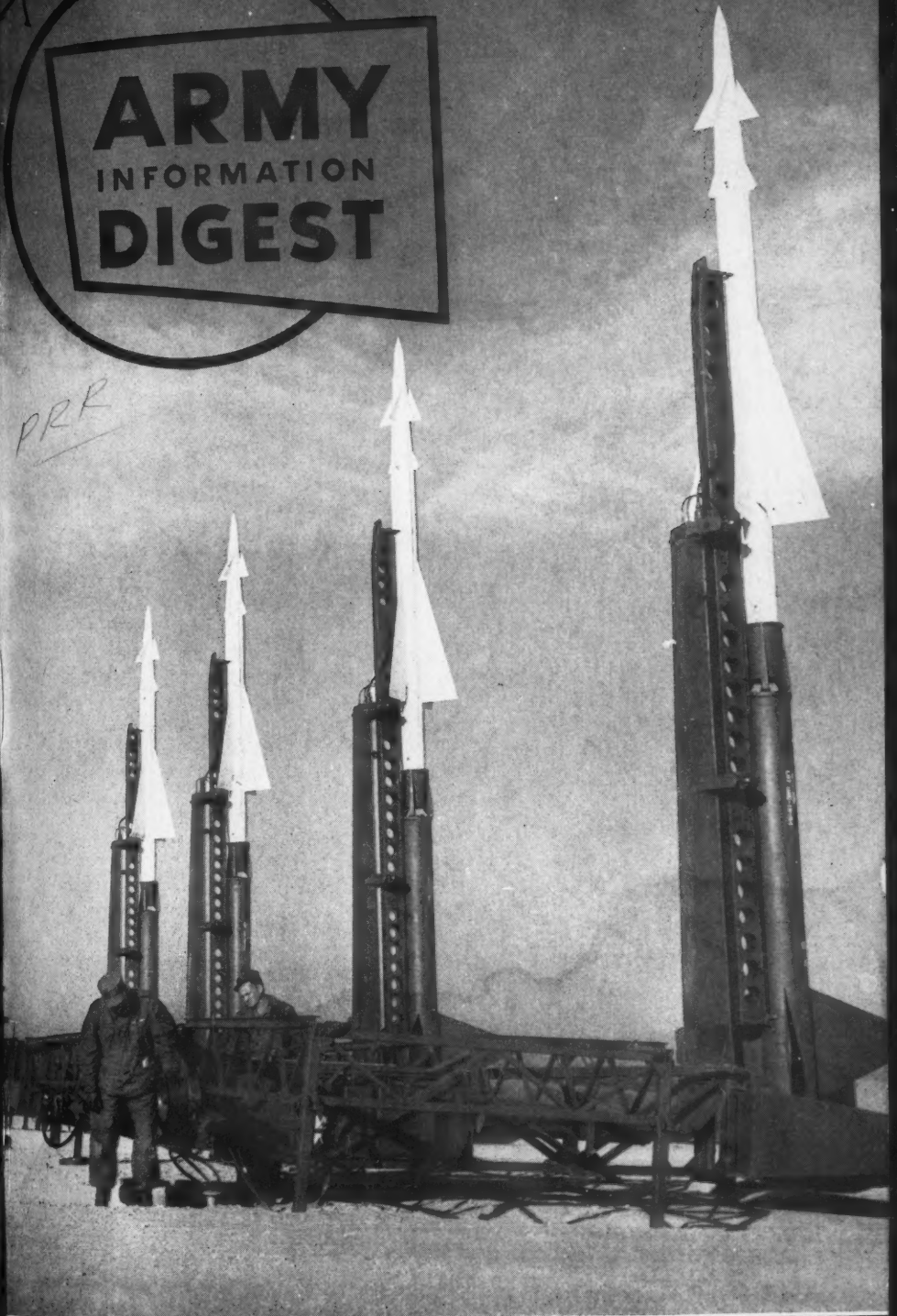


MARCH 1955

ARMY
INFORMATION
DIGEST

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OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MONTHLY MAGAZINE



**ARMY
INFORMATION
DIGEST**

**OFFICIAL MONTHLY
MAGAZINE**
of the
**DEPARTMENT OF THE
ARMY**

The mission of ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST is to keep personnel of the Army aware of trends and developments of professional concern.

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TIME WAS when the Nation's strategic frontiers consisted of water barriers to the East and outposts of Indian fighting troops to the West and South. Today with defense moving in new directions at ultrasonic speeds, another dimension has been added—the sky frontier.

LOOKING like a quiver full of electronic arrows, the Nike battery on the front cover can fire rocket powered warheads to outstreak and destroy incoming enemy aircraft. The Army crews who maintain these weapons are among the many new types of specialists required to man the ramparts of our security in the atomic age.

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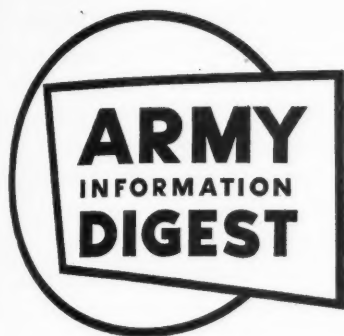
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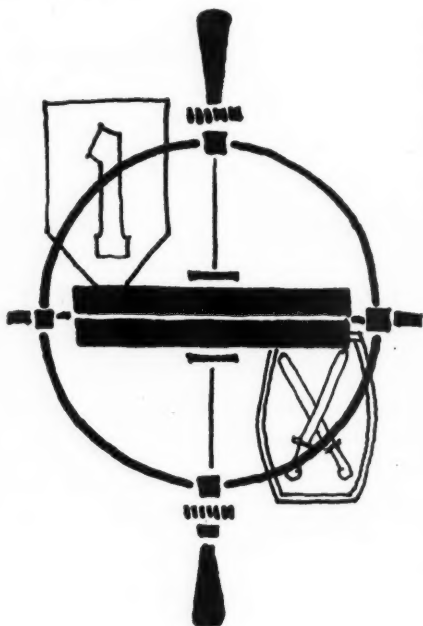
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Operation GYROSCOPE



Rotation Plus Stability

Maj. Gen. Robert N. Young
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1

ROTATION — that long familiar Army term — will be endowed with an entirely new meaning when the Army's new system of exchanging combat units in overseas areas with Stateside units goes into effect next July. Gone will be the days when a man who had built up a required number of points, packed his gear, bid adieu to his outfit, and moved on to an assignment at home, perhaps never to rejoin the regiment or battalion which had come to be "his own."

The plan, at the present, will apply only to combat units. However, experience factors gained as the operation progresses, may assist in expediting the application of unit rotation to the Technical and Administrative Services.

Replacing an entire combat unit in its oversea station by another of similar size and composition, will allow individuals to remain together *as a unit*. There will be no breaking up of teams within the bigger team. Materiel and equipment will be transferred in place; only personnel will move and they will travel as a unit. Thus a high degree of stability for the individual is assured as the combat units rotate among the overseas theaters through the years.

Called Operation GYROSCOPE—after that unique instrument which stabilizes as it rotates—the new plan goes into effect in July 1955 when the first of the Army's combat units rotate. An Infantry Division, an Armored Cavalry Regiment and an Airborne Regimental Combat Team in the United States will change places with three like units overseas.

Initial Gyroscope Units

<i>Stateside</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Overseas</i>
<i>Organization</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Location</i>
10th Inf Div	1st Inf Div	Germany
3d Armd Cav Regt	2d Armd Cav Regt	Germany
508th Abn RCT	187th Abn RCT	Japan

Dependent upon world conditions, the overseas-bound combat units may plan on spending the next thirty-three months overseas before returning to their permanent Stateside stations. The returning combat units are assured of thirty-one months of duty in the States prior to moving overseas to a different theater.

GYROSCOPE will allow an individual an opportunity to remain in the same combat unit for the entire length of his Army career, spend an equal amount of time overseas and in the States, and serve in all of the overseas theaters.

By stabilizing individuals in combat units, individual morale and unit esprit de corps will benefit. Pride in organization—a fundamental human trait—will grow as the traditions and history of the regiment and division became not merely an intangible concept in a discussion period, but an actuality in the form of battle streamers, unit citations and decorations, to be cherished by every member.

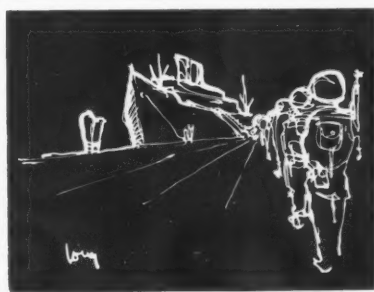
For many years in the past, the United States Army was able to maintain regiments of professionally recruited troops in overseas areas. However, with the advent of World War II the perennial problem of providing replacements in the theaters

of operation arose, with greatly increased complications.

To fulfill the harsh requirements of World War II the individual replacement system was inaugurated. Men trained in the United States were fed into combat units as needed. This type of spare-parts replacement system, although imperfect in many respects, enabled divisions in combat to maintain constant pressure against the enemy.

In the event of a general war, a similar replacement system might again become a necessity. GYROSCOPE has been designed for conditions short of general war and is in no wise an all-inclusive solution.

With the cessation of the Korean hostilities and in the light of the overseas requirements of the Army, intense thought was given by the Army to changing the individual replacement system. The result—GYROSCOPE. An objective analysis indi-



cates that division rotation is possible—that it will be a decided improvement over the individual replacement system, and that it will outweigh the disadvantages and inconveniences caused during the transition period. GYROSCOPE will apply to combat units to include separate battalions.

Division rotation movements will be made in three increments at two-month intervals. The first increment will be a regimental combat team of the 10th Infantry Division. This unit will move to Germany where it will replace a similar unit of the 1st Infantry Division. The same transportation facilities will return the troops.

The second increment will include, along with the RCT's, the exchanging of the division headquarters and staff. Upon arrival of the Headquarters, 10th Infantry Division in Germany, the commander of the 10th Infantry Division will take over operations there with two of the 10th's RCTs and one belonging to the 1st Infantry Division. In this manner, the overseas division always will have on hand its required number of TO&E units, and the division commander will be with and command the greater part of his division except when actually in transit.

UPON THE exchange of the third RCT, the entire movement will have been completed. The 10th Infantry Division can look forward to thirty-three months in Germany while the 1st Infantry Division can plan on spending thirty-one months at home before shipping to another theater.

These specific periods of time were

dictated by the two-year term of service applicable to selectees under current Selective Service laws. Selectees accompanying the division overseas would join six months prior to embarkation in order to be trained sufficiently and integrated in their units.

After arrival overseas, they will have about seventeen months left before time to process out. A division in the United States meanwhile will train and prepare a new increment of replacement selectees who will go overseas to replace those due for discharge.

The Infantry Division at home charged with the training mission for the replacement selectees, in addition to initial training, will indoctrinate the incoming recruits in the history and traditions of the unit in which they will serve.

The significance of battle streamers, the roles played by their outfit in peace and in war will enable the new soldiers to gain an appreciation of their unit's worth. After their initial training and upon being assigned to a definite unit, they will wear their parent unit's distinctive insignia. They will "belong."

THE SAME pattern will be followed as the plan progresses. In all, eight divisions are to be rotated each year—four being sent overseas to replace four which will be returned home. It is anticipated that about three years will be required to complete the rotation cycle of all divisions. Smaller combat units—separate regiments and battalions—will follow a similar arrangement.

In addition to providing rotation with stability, GYROSCOPE promises material savings to the Army in manpower utilization and time. For the combat career soldier, GYROSCOPE offers increased stability which should contribute to his effectiveness and competency. Higher standards of unit performance will result in an enhanced esprit de corps. Stability will more highly qualify our non-commissioned officers and specialists. Respect for authority and standards of discipline will be strengthened.

Officer assignments, especially in the company grades, should become more stabilized. Newly commissioned officers in the combat arms generally expect to serve the greater portion of the first half dozen years in troop units. Under GYROSCOPE they may remain assigned to the same division or regiment during all or most of their junior service. Further, all officer grades will have a greater degree of assignment stabilization as a longer range basis for career planning will now be possible.

REENLISTMENT rates may be expected to increase as a result of the advantages in career service and the increased morale and pride in unit. Thus, the costs of training new men for relatively short terms will be reduced and greater unit efficiency will be achieved.

Cutting down the number of individual moves makes possible a reduction in the number of persons required for the operation of proc-

essing stations. As a rule troop movements are less costly than individual travel. For example, to move the 10th Infantry Division by troop train from Fort Riley to the New York Port of Embarkation will cost approximately \$122,000 less than the same movement on an individual basis.

Another contributing factor will be the increased possibility of coordinated movements of dependents to overseas stations. While implementation will depend on local conditions, it is expected that coordinated movements will be more likely, and where not feasible, waiting time of dependents should be reduced.

GYROSCOPE will not solve completely the Army's replacement problem—but it is a definite start. Certainly it will eliminate many undesirable features of the individual replacement system and it will provide many advantages for the Army's combat units, not the least of which is that intangible element—morale.

It is a historic fact that soldiers remaining in a unit over a period of time develop extraordinary loyalties to their outfit, to their leaders and their comrades-in-arms. Such intense loyalties are a means of developing team fighters who will fight to the death if necessary for the reputation of their organization and their individual prestige within it. Operation GYROSCOPE is an important step in that direction.

Reconnaissance, Pursuit and Shock Action

ARMOR'S

WHEN THE United States Army was reorganized following World War II, the Organization Act of 1950 prescribed that the name of the mobile arm be changed from Cavalry to Armor and that "The Armor shall be the continuation of the Cavalry." A major milestone in the history of the mobile arm was thus attained. Armor inherited the Cavalry spirit as well as its traditions and honors, which go back to 12 December 1776.

The officers and men of Armor are proud of the *elan*, traditions, and honors they have acquired from the horsemen of the past. To them it is not entirely a question of streamers and silver bands on the unit standards—the tangible evidence of participation in campaigns of earlier wars. Wrapped up in the histories of those older campaigns, still inadequately told, is a priceless heritage.

Records of the mobile arm are of value even in this era of internal combustion engines and cross-country, armored vehicles mounting automatic weapons and powerful

BRIGADIER GENERAL PAUL M. ROBINETT, U. S. Army-Retired, is Chief, Special Studies Division, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.



CAVALRY MONUMENT
WEST OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

guns. These records also are replete with the accounts of brilliant leaders which can be of great value to all who aspire to field command in mobile warfare.

DURING the Revolutionary War, four regiments of Continental cavalry and numerous state cavalry units

ction-

R'SCAVALRY HERITAGE

Brigadier General Paul M. Robinett, USA-Ret.



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served in active operations. Both the Continental and the state cavalry were largely raised in the South.

Thus began the ascendancy of the South in the mobile arm, a pre-eminence that was to be particularly evident in the first three years of the Civil War. It was also in the South that the mounted arm played

its most important operational role in the Revolutionary War.

After landing in South Carolina, the British commander, Cornwallis, soon found himself opposed by a preponderance of mounted men. His cavalry commander, Col. Banastre Tarleton, was very effective, but at the end the Militia cavalry forces under Brig. Gen. Jethro Sumter and others, generally called partisans, and the Continental cavalry under such leaders as Lt. Col. Henry Lee and William Washington made Cornwallis' position in the South untenable.

One of the severest defeats suffered by the British in North America occurred at Kings Mountain largely at the hands of a mounted force of Militia or partisans. Cols. William Campbell, John Sevier, Isaac Shelby, and Benjamin Cleveland led their contingents mounted from the back country but attacked dismounted and destroyed the British force.

After exhausting his command in a fruitless effort to destroy the elusive American forces, Cornwallis was compelled to retreat. He hoped to secure the protection of the British

fleet at Yorktown—a hope that was not to be fulfilled.

CAVALRY played a minor part in the War of 1812. Nevertheless, Col. Richard M. Johnson's Kentucky Mounted Volunteers was decisive at the Battle of the Thames and Brig. Gen. John Coffee's Tennessee Military Cavalry, fighting dismounted, was highly effective at the Battle of New Orleans.

The mounted arm which had been eliminated in 1815 for reasons of economy was revived when the Black Hawk and Seminole Indians began to cause serious trouble. The Dragoons proved to be so effective in the bloody conflict with the Seminoles that the mobile arm subsequently became a permanent fixture in the Army.

In the Mexican War the cavalry regiments were split up and scattered among the various commands. The mobile command of Brig. Gen. Stephen W. Kearny played a significant role in the expedition from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe and California. Small elements of American Cavalry also played an important part in several engagements.

THE APOGEE of the cavalry was reached in the Civil War. Barbed wire had not yet been invented and the rifle had not become as deadly as it was soon to be. At the beginning the South secured the service of the majority of the experienced cavalry officers in the United States Army, including such figures as Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, and others.

On the Southern side Lee was soon assigned to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. Being mobile-minded, he saw to it that a brigade of cavalry was organized and employed as a unit as early as 22 October 1861. From this beginning was developed the very large cavalry division of July 1862.

Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart commanded both the brigade and the division with consummate skill during the first three years of the Civil War. The exploits of Stuart and his dashing subordinates perplexed the Union commanders and gave the Union cavalry an inferiority complex. A contemporary, Capt. Charles King, has recorded it this way:

"Three years of hard campaigning had taught the Army of the Potomac a world of respect for the plumed cavalier who led the Southern Horse on many a wild raid around its flanks and rear; cutting its communications, burning its trains, blowing skyward its reserve ammunition, feasting at its sutler's expense, "swelling" in its generals' uniforms, playing the mischief everywhere and always getting back unscathed."

The Confederacy, starting with but a few independent companies, raised more than 300 cavalry regiments during the Civil War.

On the Northern side the cavalry did not fare well initially. Only one colonel of cavalry, Philip St. George Cooke, remained loyal to the Union. Besides, the Commanding General of the Army, Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, attached no great importance to the mounted arm. He felt that a few regiments would suffice, an estimate that proved ridiculously low.

With only five depleted and scattered regiments available at the outbreak of hostilities, the Union cavalry was expanded to more than 232 regiments before the war's end.

UNDER Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, the Union cavalry was employed by companies and battalions and rarely by units as large as a regiment. According to Maj. Theo. F. Rodenbaugh, a participant and winner of the Medal of Honor, "... the smallest infantry organization had its company or more of mounted men... and the early cavalry commanders looked with despair on their shattered squadrons, and submitted in disgust to the disintegration which their best efforts could not prevent, and afterwards in silence to the abuse for failure which they did not deserve."

Certainly McClellan's misuse of the cavalry contributed greatly to his professional failure and relief from command. But before relinquishing command he did create, at least on paper, a cavalry division of two brigades in July 1862. His major contribution to the mounted arm was, however, the McClellan saddle which continued as standard equipment until the armored vehicle replaced the cavalryman's mount.

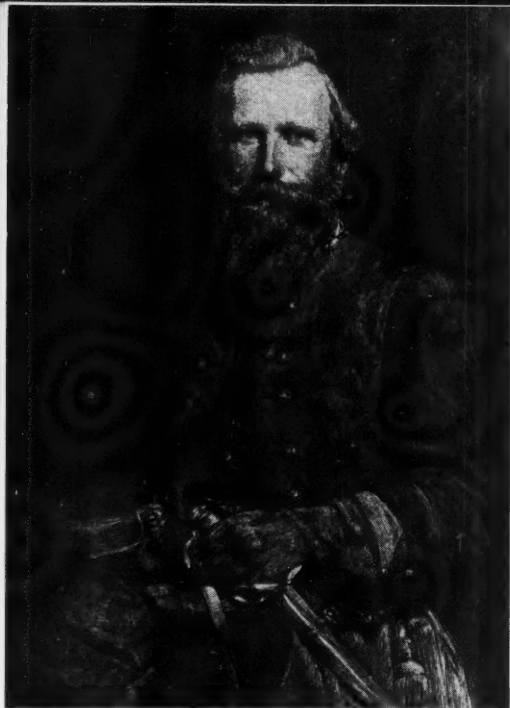
TAKING a lesson from General Lee, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, after assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, organized a cavalry corps of three divisions in February 1863. His purpose—to neutralize and overcome Stuart—was sound but he lacked the ability to carry it through.

More important, he himself lacked faith in cavalry as was indicated by his tactless remark, "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman?" During the Chancellorsville campaign Hooker sent the cavalry corps, under Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, on a raid around Lee's army. It accomplished no important service and failed to draw Stuart off.

After Hooker withdrew across the Rappahannock, both he and Lee prepared for a resumption of the offensive. Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, who had succeeded to the command of the cavalry corps, breathed new life into the outfit in preparation for the impending operations. On his side, Stuart was also busy and capped his preparations with mounted reviews before distinguished Confederate statesmen and soldiers on the plains near Brandy Station.

A FEW days later, 9 June 1863, he was engaged on the same ground in a series of wild cavalry actions with Pleasonton's corps. The charges and countercharges executed that day still defy those who try to reduce military operations to simple sketches. The Union cavalry was finally withdrawn across the Rappahannock with morale appreciably improved. It had traded blow for blow with the Confederate cavalry on its own ground, something the Union cavalry had not done before.

The Gettysburg campaign followed with Maj. Gen. George G. Meade succeeding to the command of the Army of the Potomac when Hooker resigned because President Lincoln refused to approve his plans. The



MAJ. GEN. JAMES E. B. STUART, CSA
... gallant and intrepid ...

two armies were then moving on parallel lines with the Union Army between Lee and Washington. Before crossing the Potomac, Stuart split his cavalry and led a part of it on an ill-advised raid around the Union Army.

Stuart failed to influence Meade and, most unfortunately for Lee, was absent at Gettysburg at the decisive moment. The destruction wrought on the Union rear, although important, could be made good by the Union Army out of the tremendous reserve supplies available in the North.

The sheer necessity of improving their material situation was probably a factor in many Confederate decisions affecting the outcome at Gettysburg. General Pleasanton attempted to disrupt Stuart's operations and many small cavalry en-

agements took place over a wide area. He was not notably successful but Maj. Gen. John Buford's division did render important service at Gettysburg by barring the western pikes to the Confederates.

GETTYSBURG, like Antietam, was merely a defensive "stand up fight." General Lee failed to coordinate his cavalry with his infantry and consequently the Confederate cavalry had no appreciable effect upon the outcome of this crucial battle. It performed important service, however, while covering General Lee's retreat across the Potomac. Fortunately for Lee, Meade made no pursuit.

In the West new leaders were rising, chief of whom was Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, mobile-minded though basically of infantry background and training. Among the lesser leaders was Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who was to emerge as one of the great cavalrymen of all time. His first wartime assignment, quartermaster and commissary officer to Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis in Missouri, was not a very promising beginning. But this experience at the rear was to prove of great value to him later, even though he did not get on very well with his chief.

Fate was indeed kind to Sheridan. By mere chance he advanced from captain to colonel and to a regimental command and largely by luck was soon appointed to brigade command. As a cavalry leader he immediately began to shine. Later, as an infantry division commander, he played an important role in some

of Grant's victories in the West.

THE YEARS 1861, 1862 and 1863 were years of humiliation for the Union Cavalry in the East. In the West the cavalry was faring a little better despite the exploits of Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest who was one of the boldest leaders produced in the South. After Gettysburg, General Grant was ordered East to replace Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck as Commanding General of the Army.

Captain King, the cavalryman quoted earlier, has left a record of Grant's first conference with President Lincoln on reaching Washington. Grant stated his cavalry problem this way, "I want a man to organize and command the cavalry of this Army. It demands energy, vim, dash, and enthusiasm." Tactfully, General Halleck, who was present, suggested General Sheridan and Grant replied, "The very man I was thinking of."

On assuming his new post, Grant left Halleck in Washington as chief of staff and adviser to the Secretary of War while he himself established headquarters in the field in the vicinity of Meade's Army of the Potomac. Grant assigned General Sheridan to command the cavalry corps in Meade's army, a task which he took up on 4 April 1864.

SHERIDAN improved the equipment and mounts of the corps, instilling new enthusiasm, *esprit de corps*, and efficiency in all ranks. His leadership energized a fine group of still younger officers who



MAJ. GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, USA
... one of the greatest cavalymen
of all time ...

had already begun to shine in the eastern theater of operations and all of whom were to be promoted to the rank of major general. Among them were Wesley Merritt, David McM. Gregg, James H. Wilson, George A. Custer, and Ranald S. MacKenzie.

General Sheridan objected to Meade's interference in cavalry operations, which led to strained relations between the two. During a meeting, following the fight at Todd's Tavern, tempers flared when General Meade remarked, "Well, never mind about Stuart; he'll do pretty much as he pleases anyway."

Meade's defeatist attitude shocked Sheridan who demanded that the cavalry be relieved of picket and escort duty and concentrated to fight the Confederate cavalry. Meade ap-

proved only after consulting General Grant, who supported Sheridan and thus set the stage for his exploits.

Sheridan's cavalry corps, which was armed with the best weapon in the Union Army, the Spencer repeating carbine, soon clashed with Stuart's division and decisively defeated it at Yellow Tavern. Stuart died of wounds received in the fight

the Confederate capital itself. Others have criticized this operation claiming that it had little bearing upon the outcome of the campaign in the East.

But considering the status of supply and transportation in Lee's army and the devastation wrought by the Union cavalry, it can only be concluded that the action had a very



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER

... Sheridan defeated his opponent and drove him south ...

and with his passing the sun of the Confederate cavalry was setting.

Sheridan continued the offensive, and in a daring, quick maneuver penetrated between the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and Richmond, destroying rail lines and the meager supplies and resources available to Lee's army. General Wilson felt that Sheridan showed lack of boldness by failing to seize

material influence on the outcome. The South had no reserve supplies or transportation to draw upon. The Union cavalry, operating on the enemy's rear, was really performing the role of isolating the battlefield.

WITH Stuart gone, Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early was assigned to the command of the 2d Corps (Jackson's) in the East. Lee sent him

down the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Washington—a means that had been used on previous occasions to take the pressure off the main body of his army.

This same maneuver had already ruined the professional reputations of a number of Union generals. Sheridan, ordered to command the Army of the Shenandoah, conducted a quick campaign in which he defeated his opponent and drove him to the south. His troops then laid waste to a rich area, making it of little use to the Confederacy in later operations. With the destruction of Early's force the Union Army gained undisputed superiority in the mobile arm.

As Grant doggedly advanced against Lee's main army, the Union losses increased at such a rate that the public began to clamor for a halt to the bloodshed. In spite of all discouragements, and at a time when even some of his infantry commanders had become despondent, Grant made the decision to push ahead and finish the war. Sheridan was delighted and entered upon the project with renewed vigor. His cavalry corps, reinforced with an infantry corps, defeated Lee at Five Forks. Sheridan then maneuvered into position to block Lee's retreat at Appomattox. Shortly thereafter the Army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms.

THE bloody war was at an end and the surviving soldiers of a great Southern army could go home with honor. Indeed, Armor today can look back with equal pride to Lee

and his gallant, intrepid cavalry-leader, Stuart, and to Grant and his matchless battle-leader, Sheridan.

At the conclusion of the Civil War the Regular Army Cavalry, expanded to 10 regiments, was soon on its way west where the Indians had become increasingly restive during the war years. A desperate struggle was under way involving the mounted arm in active operations that only ended in January 1891 at Wounded Knee. Hundreds of desperate fights were fought under conditions involving untold hardships and suffering to the small commands which participated. The golden book of the Medal of Honor is replete with the names of cavalrymen who won the highest award for courage and bravery in those fights.

Cavalrymen who had led important commands in battle reverted to company or field grades without complaint and won added glory in the Indian fighting Army or found a hero's death like Custer and his men while fighting dismounted at Little Big Horn—defeated in open battle by the mounted Sioux who have been described as the world's best light cavalry.

SCARCELY had the frontier been subdued when a dismounted cavalry brigade led the way into Cuba and won added glory in the capture of San Juan Hill. Later in the Philippine Islands and still later in China, the mounted arm under Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee played a proud role in pacification and relief missions.

When conditions along the Mexi-

can border flared up following the fall of Diaz and culminated with Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, it was the cavalry which spearheaded Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's Punitive Expedition in a campaign reminiscent of those against the Indians on the frontier and involving the same physical hardships.

Pershing pursued Villa deep into Mexico. There were no battles but numerous skirmishes during which blood was shed on both sides. The expedition was withdrawn from Mexico in time for the troops to "shake down" before the United States was drawn into World War I.

ON THE Western Front in World War I, the cavalry was misused by both sides in the opening campaign and operations soon degenerated into position warfare. Under these conditions the horseman lost his usefulness on the battlefield.

Barbed wire, spade, machine gun, and artillery had rendered the mounted arm impotent in France before the United States entered the war. In an effort to break the stalemate the cross-country, armored vehicle was invented. It was inefficient mechanically and was not capable of performing a cavalry mission and, therefore, was employed solely in a supporting role to infantry. It also came too late to have any appreciable effect on the outcome of the war, which ended in the trenches.

With the end of World War I, military students in England, France, United States, and elsewhere began to advance the idea of mechanized

cavalry. Some of the advocates were much more far sighted than their superiors and were eventually forced to work from outside the service. Others, more tactful, advanced their ideas less dramatically but just as firmly from within. This was the situation in the United States as a number of men, the foremost of whom was Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., felt their way along and eventually won the support of a succession of chiefs of staff.

Slowly the idea became a reality. The 7th Cavalry Brigade Mechanized was the prototype of the armored divisions which composed the mass of the Armored Force in the U. S. Army during World War II.

WHEN THE Japanese struck and then launched their offensive in the Philippine Islands in 1942, one regiment of horse cavalry and a company of light tanks constituted the small mobile force available to Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright. This force added new distinction to the mounted arm even in defeat.

In the Pacific area as in Africa and Europe, the mounted arm was in the vanguard. The 1st Cavalry Division, fighting dismounted as the cavalry had so often fought before, led the way into Manila just as the 1st Armored Division spearheaded the drive in Tunisia and later led the way into Rome. Although armor was not always employed in mass, it helped to set the pattern of open warfare in Europe where, in 1914-1918, there had been position warfare.

It is interesting to note that in

ARMOR'S CAVALRY HERITAGE

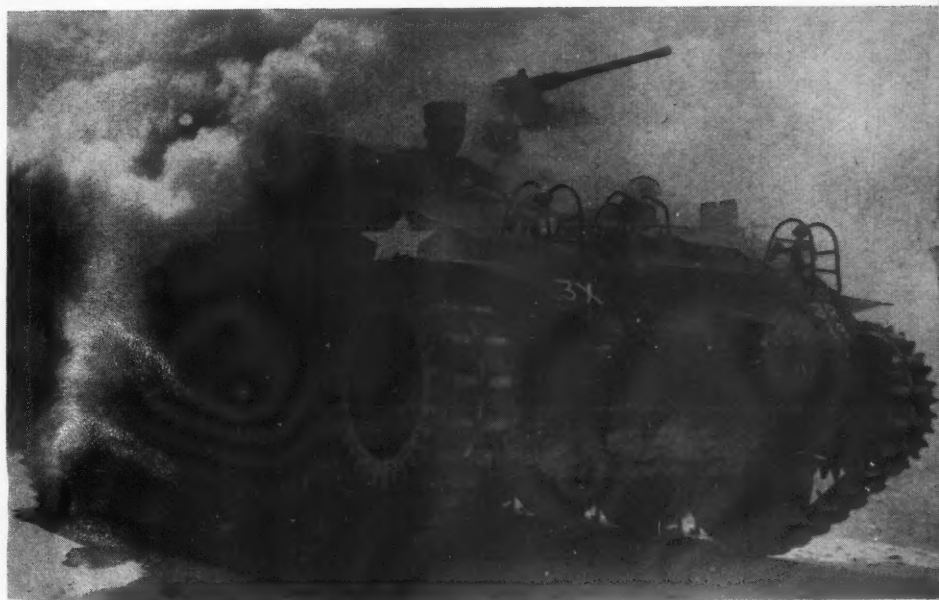
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ARMOR ATTACK, PANAY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



... Armor can look back with pride ...

... while pressing onward to its goal.



TRAINING EXERCISE, KOREA

three of the longer wars—Revolutionary War, Civil War, and World War II—the United States Army emerged preponderantly strong in the mobile arm, and this played a decisive role in the culminating campaigns. It was most decisive in the Civil War when employed in mass by a mobile-minded commander in chief and led by a bold and aggressive leader like Sheridan.

CERTAINLY there will always be a need for a mobile arm, although the method of getting it over the ground may change as it has changed in the past. Those who aspire to influence the organization, equipment, and employment of this arm of speed and violence should not neglect the study of the cavalry in the Revolutionary War and above all in the Civil War.

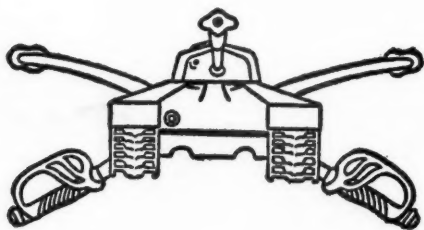
Even the cavalry operations in the Indian Wars are worthy of careful study as examples of what the mobile arm can do against a crafty and skilled mounted foe and, con-

versely, what that foe could do if mobility were lost.

The modern soldier must always have his eyes on equipment that is capable of facilitating rapid cross-country movement and on the possibilities of moving fighting units and supply by air.

With the advent of every new vehicle, airplane, device or weapon, the problems of organization, command and employment are changed. Success in the future may well go to the side that is capable of best integrating these elements into fighting teams and placing them under mobile-minded higher commanders with subordinates as capable as were Stuart, Sheridan, and Patton.

If the problems of materiel and integration are solved, the priceless heritage from older leaders and older ways, physically represented by battle streamers on the standards and by crossed sabers on the uniform, will be translated into new and greater deeds and successes.



They climb the highest mountain, travel the deepest snow,
brave the coldest weather, and



They Wear the Golden Ram

Lieutenant Colonel Donald J. Woolley

IN A wooded ravine high in the Rockies, white clad infantrymen work steadily in hip deep snow, building shelters of pine boughs and twigs against the biting sub-zero cold. Nearby a platoon is completing a cross country march on skies, hauling supplies on snow sleds or in rucksacks on their backs.

The two groups will make a "cold camp" in their improvised shelters

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DONALD J. WOOLLEY, Infantry, formerly Commanding Officer of the Army Arctic Indoctrination School at Big Delta, Alaska, is now Commanding Officer, Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command, Fort Carson, Colorado.

tonight. There will be no fires since the flickering of even a tiny flame might disclose their location to "enemy" troops, but in their winter clothing they will be warm enough. Tomorrow in the pre-dawn they will move out to stage a "surprise attack."

This is a scene from one day's activity of a small group of infantrymen being given special training at the Army's Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command, Fort Carson, Colorado.

Members of the Command may be recognized by the distinctive gold and silver emblem in the form of a

Practicing a "free climb" in North Cheyenne Canyon, near Fort Carson.



Rocky Mountain bighorn ram—commonly called "The Golden Ram"—signifying that they are trained to operate in deep snow and mountainous terrain and to fight in small unit actions under adverse weather conditions.

The soldier reporting to the Command for instruction first learns the technique of keeping warm. He is introduced to many unusual items of cold weather garb, and he is taught the difference between wet cold (from 14 to 68° F., with slush, wet snow or even cold rain) and dry cold (below 14° F.) and the corresponding difference in clothing requirements.

Starting from the top down, he wears a cotton OD field cap or pile cap, a parka or field jacket with liner, an olive green field shirt, field trousers with liner and arctic shell, trigger finger mittens with arctic shell, and insulated rubber combat boots or mountain ski boots.

THE TRAINEE is taught to respect the cold but not to fear it. Clothing, he learns, must be loose to preserve its insulating qualities, while body heat can be maintained steady despite varying temperatures by removing or adding layers of insulating garments. The importance of avoiding overheating and of keeping clothing dry is stressed.

Next the man is trained in over-snow movements. He learns how advantageous snowshoes can be in small, confined areas, but how difficult they are to employ on traverses or steep grades. In the process he conditions seldom-used muscles,

After this he gets a thorough grounding in the intricacies of skiing. Expert instructors demonstrate how to fall correctly and avoid injury. Soon he is using such expressions as "stem brake," "snowplow" or "*schuss*" like a native alpinist.

The trainee gains skill in fighting on snowshoes or skis. He learns how to load a 200-pound capacity sled—a conveyance similar to the "*abkio*" sled-boat used by the Finns and Lapps—and also how to use the sled harness with an 8-foot towing rope.

HE PRACTICES setting up various types of mountain tents—the two-man, the four to six-man, and the ten-man arctic types. He learns how to pitch these shelters on snow or rock, how to protect them from the elements and how to camouflage them. To keep these shelters warm, he uses the small Yukon stove, which burns gasoline or can be converted to use solid fuel.

The cold-weather soldier quickly learns to improvise. Evergreens, he discovers, provide better shelter than the broad leafed deciduous trees. From them he practices building single and double lean-tos, standing and fallen tree shelters, bough tepees and beds. He also is taught how to build snow caves if no trees are available, and how to use motor vehicles or sleds with tarpaulins and snowblocks as temporary shelters.

Although cold weather training makes up a large part of the mission of the Command, no less emphasis is placed on the mountain training phase. This is given during the summer months at Fort Carson, in the

Cheyenne Canyon area west of the reservation, and at Camp Hale. In the past, some glacier training also has been conducted in the Wind River country of western Wyoming.

TWICE a week during the summer, the Command stages climbing demonstrations near Carson, with the public invited. As spectators watch a mountaineer swinging in space, supported only by a rope around his partner's waist, they appreciate the instructor's comment: "In this business, you get to be awfully good friends with your buddy."

The soldier undergoing mountain training gains skill in use of the nylon climbing rope, pitons (iron spikes to be driven into cracks in rock), crampons (spiked footgear), snaplinks and piton hammers. He learns how to "belay" by anchoring a 120-foot length of rope around obstacles so that his teammates may climb with a minimum of danger. He becomes proficient in the rappelling technique of descending steep inclines with the aid of a rope fastened to trees, rocks or pitons.

The military mountaineers have a language of their own. They become adept at recognizing such hazards as the "*bergschrand*" (large crevasse caused by separation of moving glacier ice from the anchored ice of a mountain mass), the "chimney" (vertical opening large enough to accommodate the body of a climber), or the "cornice" (mass of snow overhanging the leeward side of a ridge).

The military assault course includes mountain walking and balance climbing, route selection, rope man-



Rough beun grandeur characterizes the Wind River country of western Wyoming where men of the Command have taken glacier training.

agement, various types of rappels and belays, free climbing, roped (group) climbing, mass troop movement in mountain marches, and the evacuation of casualties. Special attention is given to movement over wet or icy rock.

Evacuation of casualties requires special techniques which vary with the terrain. Among the methods taught are evacuation from cliffs, across streams, and by means of aerial tramways or cables. Field expedients include litters improvised of pack-boards, saplings, trees, ropes, poles or rucksacks.

IN BOTH high altitude and cold areas, the soldier has vastly different food requirements. More calories, rather than bulk, are required to supply the added heat requirements. An important part of the instruction therefore deals with types and preparation of rations.

Two main types, individual and group rations, normally are used, but

the individual survival ration and the Arctic trail ration also may be issued when the situation requires. The latter items, it is stressed, must be consumed slowly if eaten dry, for both are highly concentrated. Frequent meals are advisable in cold weather, with snacks also helping to keep energy at a constant high level.

Many field expedients are taught in cooking under cold conditions. Canned rations, for example, are heated by dropping into hot water which later will be used for drinking or for washing utensils.

Field fortifications also present special problems. Where snow is too deep, troops cannot dig fox holes nor can they even reach dirt. But here the childhood game of building snow forts has been brought up to date.

The men fill sandbags with snow (and earth when it can be reached), then soak them with water to form a solid frozen wall. A mixture of

snow, sand, gravel and sticks, called "ice-crete," may be poured and handled like concrete. The material withstands rifle fire and penetration by small shells.

It requires about six weeks to train men for cold weather operations while a minimum of four weeks is needed before the average soldier becomes reasonably proficient in mountain work.

WEARERS of the Golden Ram are even now passing on their training and experience to other men and units. Many of the instructors are veterans of the 10th Mountain Division which trained in the same area, then fought in the Apennine Mountains and Po Valley campaign in Italy in World War II.

Following the war, a Mountain and Winter Warfare School and Mountain Training Center were formed at Camp Carson in 1946.

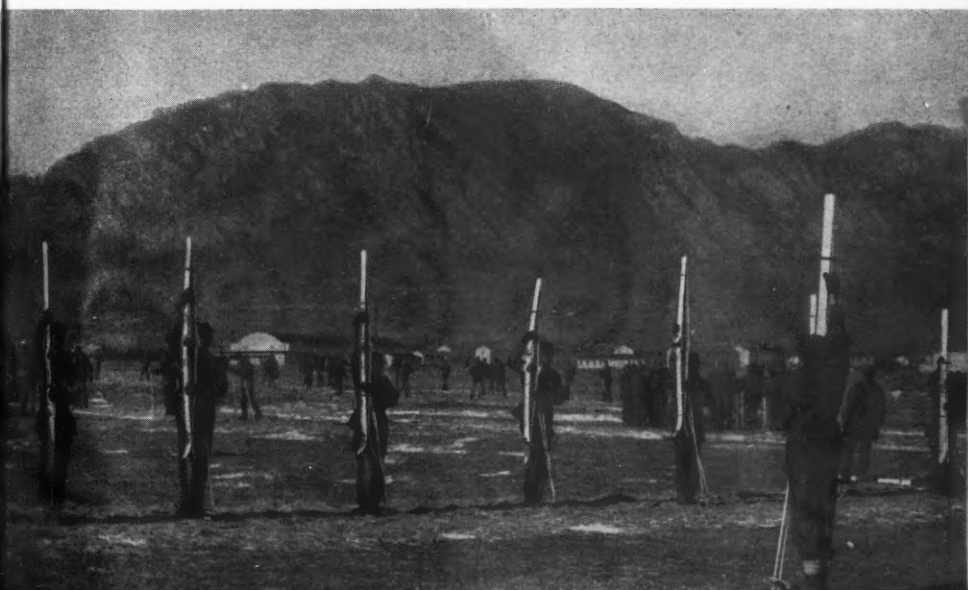
The Mountain Training Command was organized in August 1950 and by December of that year the additional mission of cold weather training was added.

Largest part of the Command, as now constituted, is the Training Division. Next largest is the Logistics Division, which has the responsibility of procuring and maintaining all materiel used in training.

Importance of the supply mission is pointed up by the fact that, although the entire Command is only slightly larger than an ordinary infantry company, it must maintain a large stock of skis, snowshoes, ski-boots, tentage, individual cooking equipment and many other items which rarely appear in the ordinary supply room.

These include sleds, ski goggles, emergency repair ski tips, contraction bands and adapters which enable the soldier to improvise a litter

"Right shoulder skis" is executed by a cadre group at Fort Carson. Straw instead of snow is used in preliminary training.





A simulated casualty is moved up the mountain slopes of Camp Hale on a 200-pound snow sled.

from skis and rucksack. Even in the case of such simple supply items as ski wax, different kinds are used for different purposes and several types must be kept on hand.

ONE OF the most unusual subdivisions of Logistics is the Pack Section which provides mules for supply missions. The 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack) and the 35th Quartermaster Pack Company, last remaining mule units in the Army, are stationed at Fort Carson and furnish this support when required. (See "The Army Mule For Mountain Warfare," October 1954 DIGEST.)

Aerial supply and reconnaissance is provided by another subdivision, the Air Section. The Parachute Section supplies and packs canopies used in aerial supply drops. The Motor Section, among other responsibilities,

maintains and operates the M29 Weasel.

In addition to training of troops in principles of mountain and cold weather warfare, the Command has a large share in testing and improving clothing and equipment.

This task is performed by its Research and Analysis Division, which works closely with Army Field Forces Board 3 at Fort Benning, and with the Quartermaster Research and Development Laboratory at Natick, Massachusetts, in field testing Quartermaster-developed items.

THROUGH joint efforts by the Command, Board 3, the Arctic Test Branch and the Quartermaster Research and Development Laboratories, some marked improvements in cold weather clothing and equipment have been made. These include ruck-

sacks built on stronger, lighter frames, and lighter, more durable and warmer winter clothing.

At present experiments are focused on a more adaptable ski and ski binding; a plastic surfacing base on skis to replace ski wax; an improved 10-man hexagonal tent; and a trigger mechanism to allow the soldier to fire with mittened hands.

The importance of the Command's intensive training program was

pointed up by Major General Charles L. Dasher, director of Exercise Ski Jump, at the conclusion of that winter maneuver in March 1954. The general told the assembled commanders and staff officers that "Nature can't lick the soldier who is well led and has the know-how."

Leadership and know-how—the men who wear the Golden Ram of the Mountain and Cold Weather Command have both.



THROUGH muskeg swamps and over barren frozen wastes, more than six hundred miles of pipeline will provide additional petroleum to United States military installations in the interior of Alaska.

The project, being built under supervision of the Corps of Engineers, will relieve to a considerable extent the burdens now imposed on the crowded ports of Seward, Whittier and Anchorage in supplying interior bases.

Starting at the port of Haines in southeastern Alaska, the eight-inch pipeline will run to Fairbanks. Part will follow the route of the Alaskan Highway, with about half passing through Canadian territory.

American firms supplied and shipped 27,000 tons of pipe for the Alaskan portion while pipe for the Canadian territory is being supplied by British firms. The line is being laid simultaneously south from Fairbanks and north from Haines.

Little Pentagon in Japan

Taffy Guenther

ON THE eastern fringe of the Tanzawa chain of mountains on the island of Honshu is Camp Zama, Japan—a small community which heretofore hummed with the activities of Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Far East. Only recently United States Eighth Army headquarters moved from Korea to Camp Zama, and the staffs of both were combined into a single organization, thus adding to the significance of this installation which is rapidly becoming known as Japan's "Little Pentagon."

The camp, greatly enlarged by the addition of a four million dollar headquarters building, is home and office for several thousand military, dependents, Department of the Army civilians and Japanese nationals. In layout and decor, its headquarters compares favorably with countless Stateside office buildings.

As at most Army posts, reveille

TAFFY GUENTHER is on the Public Information staff of Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Far East.

Headquarters buildings at Camp Zama are unique in layout and design.

and retreat are ushered in by a howitzer salute. At the close of each day, civilian and military workers emerge from the "Little Pentagon" to return to their residences at Camp Zama billets and housing areas, or to commute by automobile, bus or train to government quarters and private rentals in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

Places for relaxation, sports, entertainment and recreation dot the Zama site. A popular retreat for enlisted personnel is the Service Club where game rooms are always





crowded. Phonograph records, from bop to Beethoven, are available for hours of leisure-time listening. Regularly scheduled dances promote good fellowship.

A gymnasium, football field, baseball diamond, tennis courts, 12-lane bowling alley, and swimming pool provide facilities for individual and team competition. For the more scholastically inclined, the main library stocks 25,278 books. The education center conducts high school and college level classes continuously.

Activities at the Chapel Center in-

clude choir practice and Bible classes. Chapel Hour, and Sodality, Holy Name and Youth Fellowship meetings convene during the week in addition to a full Sunday morning schedule for various religious faiths.

Measuring up to any Stateside military services golf layout, the long Camp Zama course is filled with hazards and pitfalls for expert and duffer alike. For week-end wanderers, Special Services-conducted tours are available. Japan's fast train service makes week-end jaunts to many seaside resorts, mountain spas, historical landmarks and shrines, and northern ski areas popular among Americans.

Even while the important job of defense in the Far East is carried forward, the Army's policy of furnishing a home away from home for serviceman, dependent and civilian worker is everywhere evident in the facilities provided at Camp Zama.

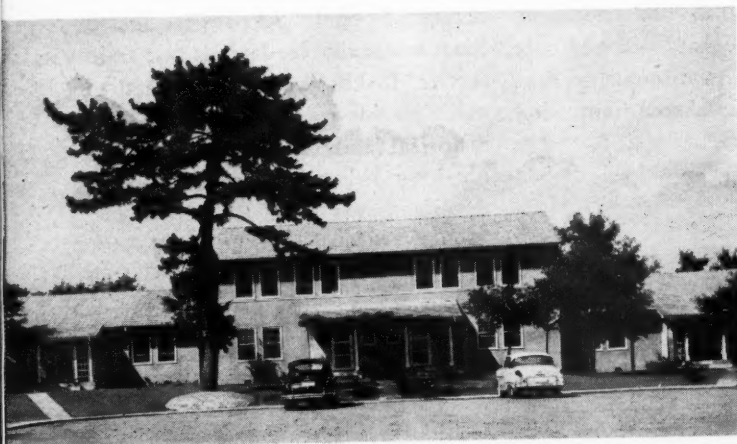
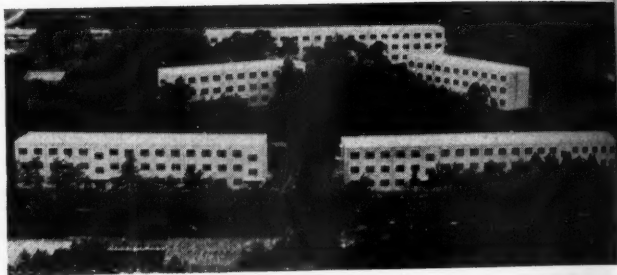
Reveille and retreat ceremonies start and end each working day.





Sunday morning finds worshippers mingling at Camp Zama chapel after services conducted by Army chaplains.

North Camp Zama includes these quarters for bachelor officers and civilian employees.



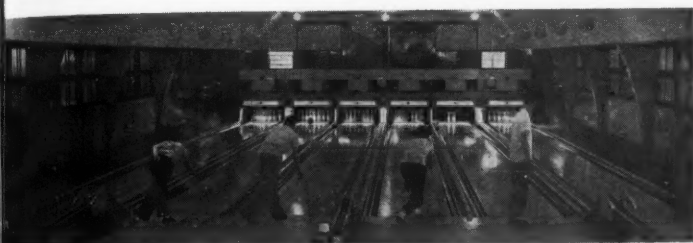
The Sagahihara dependent housing area is located several miles from the Camp.

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A restful atmosphere prevails in the main lounge of the service club.



Modern alleys attract bowling enthusiasts in league tournaments.



Occasional concerts by the 289th Army Band create a Sunday-in-the-park atmosphere.



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Organizational Changes

Army Information

Reorganization of the Office of the Chief of Information, Department of the Army—part of a plan to bring about major improvements in the structure of the Army Establishment—will be completed soon.

Under the reorganization, an Office of Chief of Public Information will be established under the direct control of the Secretary of the Army. Concurrently, the Office of Chief of Information will be redesignated the Office of Chief of Information and Education and will come under the Army Chief of Staff.

Creation of the new Office of the Chief of Public Information is in keeping with the concept of placing full responsibility for public information policy in the Office of the Secretary of the Army.

The redesignated Office of Information and Education will be responsible for Army troop information and education policies and programs. It will also implement public information policies formulated by the Secre-

tary of the Army and supervise public information activities within the Army.

The three divisions of the present Office of Chief of Information will be continued in the redesignated Office of Chief of Information and Education. Operations and activities of the Public Information, Troop Information and Education, and the Plans and Policy Divisions will not be affected by the change.

Major General Gilman C. Mudgett, present Chief of Information, will head both new offices when the changes are effected. As Chief of Public Information, he will be responsible to the Secretary of the Army for formulating Department of the Army public information policies and programs. As Chief of Information and Education, he will be responsible to the Chief of Staff.

The planned changes are the result of recommendations made by an Ad Hoc Committee to the Chief of Staff and to the Secretary of the Army.

Research and Development

Centralized control and direction of the Army's research and development programs have been made staff responsibilities of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Research under a recent reorganization designed to strengthen efforts in this field.

Lieutenant General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, currently Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Research, will assume responsibility for planning, general direction, and supervision of all Army research and development, thus consolidating in his office those functions which had been responsibilities of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics and the Assistant Chiefs of Staff G-1 (Personnel) and G-3 (Operations).

Director of the program within the

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Research will be Major General Kenner F. Hertford, Chief of Research and Development. Actual performance of research and development for Army weapons will continue in the Technical Services.

The Chief of Army Field Forces at Fort Monroe, Virginia, will continue to be responsible for recommending requirements for new Army weapons and equipment and for testing items developed by the Technical Services.

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics will retain responsibility for supervising of business and financial management aspects and personnel administration in research and development activities of the Technical Services.

When press or public wants the answer,
the first thought is—



Call Army Information!

Sylvia Stragnell

“WHAT WAS the exact time of the Korea cease-fire?”

“What is the marching cadence of ‘Three Cheers’?”

“Have you got a copy of General Patton’s prayer?”

“What is ‘Lazy Dog’ ammunition?”

The telephones have started ringing in the Information Section at First Army Headquarters on Governors Island, New York. The day’s round of activities has begun with the usual—which often are unusual—questions from newspapers, teachers, magazine editors, free lance writers, legislators, Army personnel,

college students, business men and scores of other interested persons.

Answering those questions—practically all of which come from sources with a genuine interest and an immediate pressing need for the answers—is part of the job of a Public Information Officer. He may be located at a small post where his responsibility is “in addition to other duties” or at a place such as an Army Headquarters where the workload is divided into sections.

But no matter what the size of the office, the fundamental mission is the same—to tell the story of the Army as a necessary and helpful part of the community. A large part of that mission consists in answering inquiries from press and public as

SYLVIA STRAGNELL is on the staff of Information Section, Headquarters, First Army.

promptly and accurately as possible.

A VISIT to such an office during a typical workday would be a revelation to those staff section heads and their assistants, as well as to many civilians, who often have the idea that the only work of a public information office is to turn out a few press releases that go to unwilling newspaper editors who automatically consign them to the wastebasket.

Such a visit might well be an eye-opener, generating a better understanding of the service which information personnel are able and anxious to render to the entire command. Perhaps then when the visitor is called on to provide some desired information in his particular field, he will realize that it is not just another scheme to cause him more work in his own already crowded day. Chances are that it is the result of some query received from an editor not only willing to print something of interest about the Army, but downright insistent that the Public Information Officer get that material—and quickly, too, deadlines being what they are.

A day's visit to the First Army Information Section gives a small insight into the many facets of this swift-paced but nonetheless business-like activity behind the scenes of Army information.

Granted that because of First Army headquarters' proximity to the huge centers of population with their large newspapers and their radio and television networks, this activity may be a bit more complex than most such sections. Still it is typical of the

work that must be done at any public information office, whether staffed by several persons or handled by one man on a part time basis.

BECAUSE of the multitude of tasks involved, the section is arranged into various divisions. Located at Governors Island are the executive and administrative offices—very much like any office that is the nerve center for an organized unit.

But step into the other rooms. Here at the News Division preparations are being made for an award ceremony at 1000 hours that will honor several soldiers and former soldiers who are to be given medals. Those people pounding at typewriters are captioning photographs or preparing news stories, or writing memoranda for the press. Through the News Division flows the activities of the various other divisions.

The Special Projects officer is on the telephone discussing plans for participation of troops in the coming Memorial Day ceremony. On his desk are requests for out of town speakers that will be supplied from a speakers bureau roster.

ALSO PART of the Governors Island operation is the Armed Forces Advisory Committee Liaison Division. Those who work here maintain contact with the 1021 members of the Armed Forces Advisory Committee in the First Army Area. They also correspond with the Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army in the eight states comprising the Area; they prepare a news letter and

visit out of town committee chairmen and committees.

Keeping records and statistics is a vital function performed by the Reports Coordinating Office, which receives analyses and advises on monthly reports of activities from the field stations in the area.

Another part of this Section's activities are carried on in New York City. There at the Grand Central Post Office Building are the Radio and Television Division, Community Relations Division and its sub-branch, the Information Desk. Last month the Radio-Television Division arranged for forty-three film showings, wrote scripts and supervised seventeen regularly scheduled radio broadcasts, in addition to other assorted projects.

WHEN SOME civic organization desires Army participation in benefits or parades or memorial services, the requests are handled by the Community Relations Division. This unit also arranges for appearances on television shows by military personnel, handles major events such as a visit to the Area by the President and special projects of like nature.

If you think the telephones are busy here at headquarters—and it is a dull day when we get less than fifty calls—try spending a day at the Information Desk.

Here the main job is to answer telephone calls, interview visitors, and prepare replies to written inquiries. These range from general questions on allotments, travel of dependents, leaves and furloughs, and reserve activities to specific re-

quests for information by businessmen desiring to place bids or otherwise transact Army business. This branch also investigates and reports on civilian organizations requesting Armed Forces participation in their own activities for the first time.

It is thus apparent that Information Section personnel have a direct and vital interest in a score of activities. In any one day, this may involve arranging for a pass for a press photographer, writing radio scripts, organizing participation in parades, arranging details of a visit to the commanding general by one of the Civilian Aides to the Secretary, scheduling luncheon club speakers, outlining talks for officers at important events, planning and implementing special events.

A point often not fully understood or appreciated is that all of these activities are newsworthy events. Far from turning out a mimeographed flurry of news stories in an effort to "propagandize" or "sell" the Army, the Public Information Officer is actually held responsible by many newspapers, radio and television outlets for covering these events or for arranging it so their own men may cover them.

AGAINST this background, the swift-paced activities at the offices on Governors Island fall into an understandable pattern. Let's listen and watch.

A telephone call from the Military Police on the Manhattan shore brings word that reporters and photographers are aboard the ferry. In a few minutes they come trooping in.

Escorts meet the reporters and distribute extra release copies containing all information on the men to be honored at the ceremony. The Army photographer slips in to join his opposite civilian numbers. They all go up to the office of the First Army Commander, who will make the awards at a brief ceremony.

STAFF members not engaged in the ceremonies continue clipping the eight metropolitan newspapers and a dozen others received by mail from all over First Army Area. Almost immediately a city desk man calls to ask if the ceremony is going off as scheduled—please call back confirmation. Then the business house that employs one of the award winners asks to have the citation dictated over the phone, and requests that photographs be sent so that the story can be published in the firm's house organ.

Special Services has a new contest to publicize. A retiring officer drops in to add some service highlights to the biographical account that will be sent out. Safety Division thinks it is time to get out some material urging reduction of driving accidents. The various story possibilities are parcelled out among the staff.

MORE queries come in by telephone:

"I've been ordered to Greenland. What town will my unit be near?"

"Who commanded the 40th and 45th Divisions during the Korean War?"

"Where can Major General Ernest N. Harmon be reached?"

"What is the color of the NATO flag?"

Some of the calls are from servicemen, some from students, others from public officials. When information about the Army is needed, what is more natural than to call on the Public Information Section?

Now Mail and Distribution has made its first rounds, leaving a miscellany of personal letters, First Army directives, communications from other staff sections, installation newspapers, Department of Army letters, The Adjutant General's letters, special orders, general orders, additions to Army Regulations and a good deal more. Material that does not go to a designated recipient is sent on the rounds from one in-basket to the next, to be read and initialled in the moments snatched from work in hand, then filed.

THE NEWS clips for the Commanding General's attention have been assembled. The ceremony is over. The newsmen return, some to call their stories in direct, others to chat with ex-newsmen officers, swap stories of oversea reminiscences and press briefings and adventures over a cup of coffee. The paper requesting confirmation is notified, the Signal Corps photographer urged to get those prints out swiftly. The newsmen leave.

The News Division chief is patiently explaining to an incalling reporter why he cannot identify a projected Nike site. At least three more calls about the same subject will come in during the day.

News writers with special assign-

ments drop in to arrange for interviews, or prowl through the files for background material, checking their information, filling in on new material. The Special Projects officer asks for a rundown on last year's Armed Forces Day speeches in planning talks that will be given by a dozen officers in the New York metropolitan area.

SO THE day's work gets under way. Staff members at the News Division gather reports from the other divisions as a basis for news stories or memoranda to the press and news services. They make the rounds constantly, since a Public Information Office must know what is going on in the various staff sections of the post or headquarters.

The Advisory Committee Liaison Division has some thirty new names to add to membership of its group. Stories must be prepared and sent to a dozen cities on this alone. Radio-Television Division has just scheduled a new series of radio broadcasts; that means stories to the entertainment or radio editors of the metropolitan area and to all cities where there is an outlet for the radio chain. Community Relations Division reports it has arranged for participation in several Memorial Day parades; more stories are involved.

FREQUENTLY the Public Information Section calls on other staff sections, checking either for accuracy or for more complete information that will help the public understand the work accomplished by that particular section in its contribution to

the over-all mission of the Army.

Sometimes, though, human beings being humans, little things may go wrong in the search for answers. Not long ago, for instance, a newspaper called to check on a report that a certain tank battalion was shipping out from Buffalo. A check-up showed that the battalion in question was already overseas. Better dig into this a little—so a colonel in G-2 agrees to probe further. A short time later the staff member who took the query in the first place called back to report to the editor that he was still working on the matter.

"Oh, that!" says the editor. "Forget it! We just got it straightened out through the press ticker. That battalion is getting a bison from a zoo in Pennsylvania as a mascot."

The worker hangs up, blinking. "But how did Buffalo get into this act?" When the connection dawns, it gives everyone a good laugh until the chilling thought—"Who's going to call off that G-2 colonel?"

TO ASSIST in answering the flood of inquiries, in checking on facts, in preparing talks or radio shows or special events, the Public Information Officer utilizes a variety of tools. One, of course, is constant contact with other staff sections and the various news sources of a post or headquarters.

Then there are the official correspondence files—directives from the Department of Defense, from Department of the Army, from various General Staff sections, from First Army Headquarters. These are filed by Dewey Decimal System. Press

clippings, releases from the Office of the Chief of Information and Education in Washington, and everything else that appears as though it may be useful—all are coded and kept in the News Division reference files. This has the advantage of dovetailing with the administrative files.

PRESS stories on any subject, like saluting off post, promotion regulation changes, rates of pay, sports, summer training of troops and a multitude of others, can thus be backed up by reference to the correspondingly coded administrative files containing the official directives or regulations.

The News Division also maintains an alphabetized file of unmounted news clips on many subjects of potential Army interest, special events, non-Army personalities and such. These files usually are bulging at the seams, for lack of clerical and other help makes it very difficult to find the time for the exacting job of weeding out old material.

STANDARD reference material such as *Who's Who*, *Armed Forces Talks*, various yearbooks and encyclopedia are of great value, of course. In our particular headquarters we find the *Army Almanac* can be counted on to cover most broad Army subjects through 1948. A new edition is desperately needed—within a year the book is practically worn out unless one buys one's own and keeps it hidden in one's own desk.

The ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST also is invaluable. We card-index the topics and special information

nuggets on receipt of each new issue. Often queries from press or public can be answered from these files and the inquirer can be referred to full, authoritative treatment of the subject. An up-to-date Washington official directory is a must; and we use the New York telephone book frequently. And of course we must have the *Army Register* always handy.

ONE OTHER tool should be mentioned—official policy. Guidance in this field comes from the Department of Defense Office of Public Information, from Department of Army publications, the Army Public Information Division liaison bulletins, leaflets, fact sheets and other sources. Statistics from officially distributed speeches back us up.

Maintaining a policy book is difficult, however, because changes may occur swiftly and pronouncements on policy may frequently become out of date—or policy may not be firm and caution is indicated.

For instance, a call comes through from a commercial agency that wants to photograph an Army installation from a helicopter. Can we arrange it, and if not, why not? Another call comes in from a PIO in the field—he is being swamped and wants advice. What can he tell the press, or the mayor, or the property-holders' committee about the rumors concerning a Nike site in his immediate area?

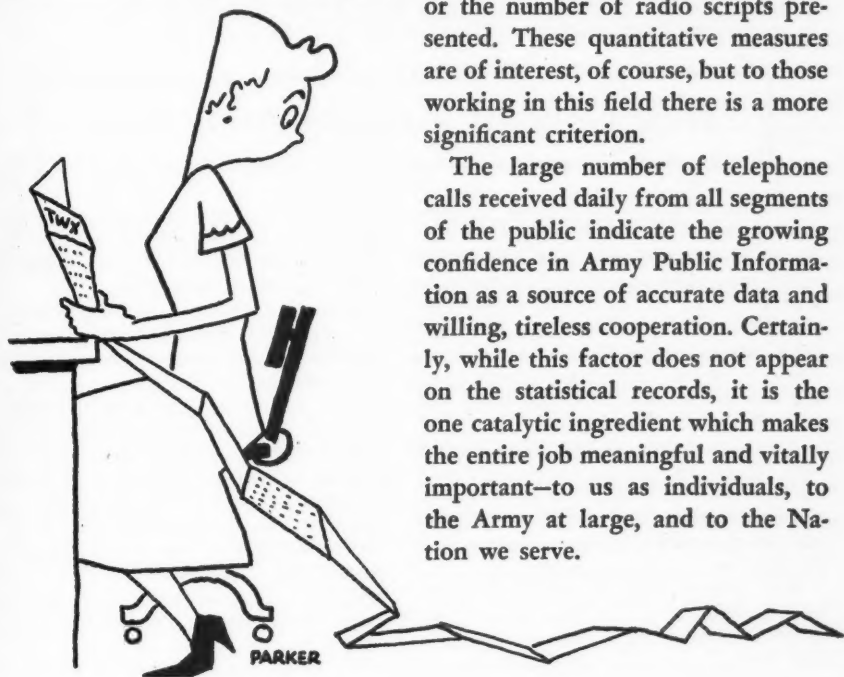
So it goes all day long here at a busy Public Information Section at a major Army headquarters. All one can possibly do is be on the alert for every scrap of information, call

Washington when in a tight spot, consult with other staff sections within whose provinces the answer might conceivably be found, continue the daily round of gathering information, digesting it, making it accessible for the future, getting out the news on interesting and timely Army subjects, striving to keep a

jump ahead of inquiries when possible controversies start brewing.

THE RESULTS of any Information Section's work are not measured merely by the number of column inches of space in press clippings or the record of speeches made, or even by participation in community events or the number of radio scripts presented. These quantitative measures are of interest, of course, but to those working in this field there is a more significant criterion.

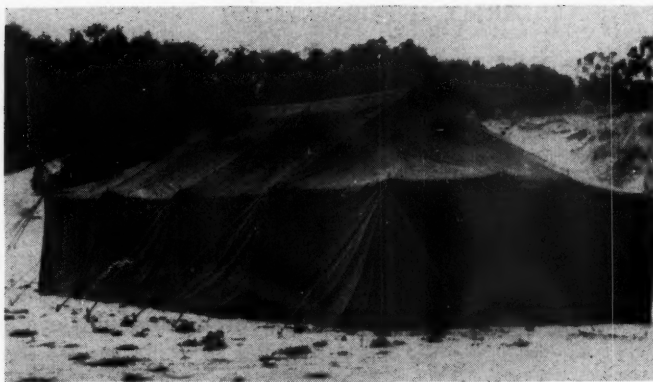
The large number of telephone calls received daily from all segments of the public indicate the growing confidence in Army Public Information as a source of accurate data and willing, tireless cooperation. Certainly, while this factor does not appear on the statistical records, it is the one catalytic ingredient which makes the entire job meaningful and vitally important—to us as individuals, to the Army at large, and to the Nation we serve.



The PIO Guide That Never Sleeps

Public information problems are no respecters of office hours. Recognizing this, the Public Information Officer at The Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia, provides each officer and division chief with excerpts of public information policies, directives and instructions in folder form. Each staff member

is given two copies, one for his desk and one for his home, for quick reference in case of emergency or night calls. Besides acquainting personnel with the more important operational instructions and policies, it serves as a handy index for all those having public information responsibilities.



Here the new medium tent is pitched with blackout components in place.

New General Purpose Army Tent

A new medium-size general purpose Army tent has been developed by the Army Quartermaster Corps. Like the squad tent which it will replace, the new tent is 16 by 32 feet and comfortably sleeps 16 men without stoves, or 12 men with two stoves. Unlike the squad tent, however, it has an optional liner-screening combination which adapts it for use in both warm and cold climates.

The new shelter will be the principal tent for housing troops in the field and the most important single tentage item in the Army system. It is designed to serve also as a command post, as well as for storage, messing or other purposes.

The cotton fabric is treated for fire, water, wind and mildew resistance. Slide fastener closures help reduce heat loss and vinyl film windows are equipped with screens and blackout flaps.

Although the sidewall of the new tent is a foot higher than that of the old squad tent, the over-all height has been reduced to 10 feet—actually two feet lower than the squad tent—thus presenting a lower silhouette to the weather and to enemy observation.

The webbing frame is made of high strength, low-elongation webbing sewn to the tent fabric along all stress seams. Since this webbing stretches less than the

tent fabric, it bears all of the stress. Fabric failures are thus greatly lessened. For additional stability, the tent can be erected with a sectional ridge pole.

Normally the tent can be set up by four men in 50 minutes—a 10-minute saving over the old type—and can be struck in 25 minutes.

For use in extreme weather conditions, a liner of permeable 5.2-ounce cotton cloth may be attached to serve as a cold-weather insulating layer and as a heat shield in warm weather. Both the tent and liner sidewalls may be rolled up—the tent sidewall on the outside, the liner sidewall on the inside. Integral to the liner is a screen sidewall which provides maximum ventilation while affording protection against insects.

The new medium tent will be placed in use gradually as existing tents are worn out. In addition, the Quartermaster Corps is developing a small and a large general purpose tent. When completed, the three new types are expected to serve the bulk of Army tentage requirements.

Exterior view shows one sidewall furled, revealing interior with liner.



The Rifle—Tradition in Your Hands

Chris L. Dvarecka

MOST of the small arms development in the New World took place, beginning in 1795, at government armories at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Both installations had their beginning in 1794 when the Third Congress authorized production of seven thousand new muskets and also provided for the establishment of two armories for their manufacture and storage.

The armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry were patterned after their French counterparts at Charleville, Maubeuge and St. Etienne, France. Their basic function was to standardize American military small arms construction. The Springfield Armory remains one of the Nation's leading rifle producers today. Harper's Ferry armory began production in 1801 and eventually produced more than one-half million arms before it was burned in 1861

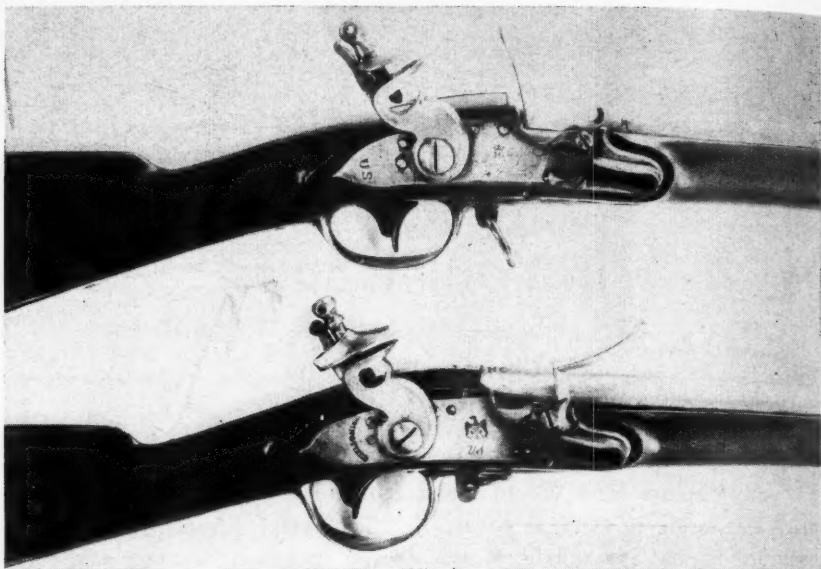
to prevent its capture by the Confederates.

The initial government order for seven thousand firearms was for a smooth-bore Flintlock based upon the French Charleville 1763 musket. The first American military gun was bored to caliber .69, had an overall length of 59.5 inches and weighed slightly under nine pounds.

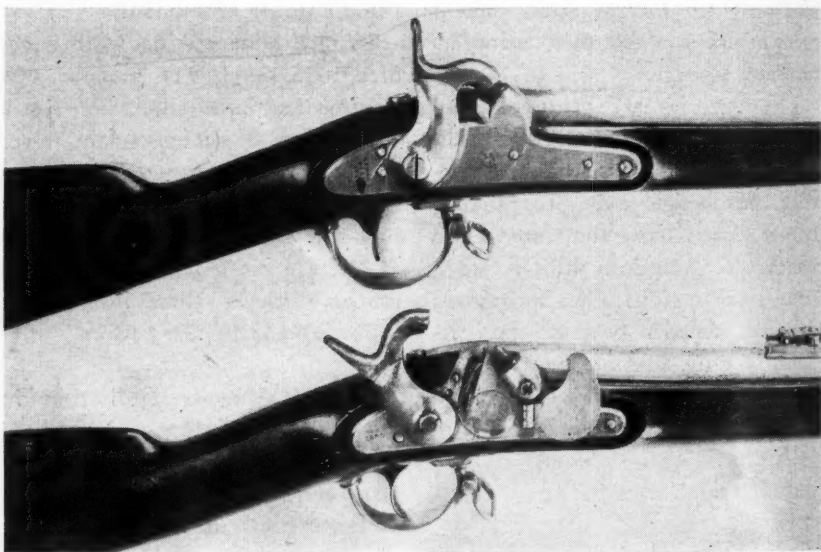
Its lock plate was flat with edges filed to a bevel. The hammer was also flat and bevel edged and had a double neck to strengthen the lower vise jaw. The upper end of the over-size hammer ended in an ornamental curl. The round iron barrel measured 44.75 inches in length and was held to the stock by three iron bands, following the French custom.

AMERICAN standardization in the small arms field was due mainly to the ingenuity of Eli Whitney, already well known for his invention of the cotton gin. Up to that time, all guns had been made laboriously by hand, and each weapon differed from its successor in size, styling, weight and bore. Matching and fit-

CAPTAIN CHRIS L. DVARECKA, Military Police Corps-USAR, is Public Information Officer, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. Part I of this two part series appeared in the February ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST.



Close-up of the French manufactured Charleville Flintlock (above) and the Springfield-made version shows the similarity of the two types.



Among the rifles manufactured at Springfield Armory were the Percussion Lock Musket, Model 1842 (top) and the Breech Loading Rifle, Model 1855 (bottom) which took a metallic cartridge.

ting the parts often took months of work by skilled gunsmiths.

What Eli Whitney proposed was an interchangeability of parts so that muskets could be mass produced. The net result, according to Whitney, would be more guns manufactured in less time.

Even though the idea seemed far-fetched in those times, Whitney received government approval for his experiment. Starting from absolute zero, since no machinery existed for such a project, Whitney accomplished his objective within an eight-year period.

His achievements were twofold. He produced standardized weapons whose parts could be interchanged. Still further, he succeeded in simplifying work to a point where semi-skilled labor could now be ably called upon for the same end result.

WHITNEY'S system was the first of its kind in the world and served as the basis for the development of American industry. Most important, his system of standardization was not only applied at the Springfield Armory but improved upon to such a point that it served as a model for all arms manufacturers.

The 1799 Flintlock musket was the next step in the evolution of America's small arms. Only slight variations were noted in this model from the original Charleville.

A major step in providing the American armed forces with the best in military arms occurred in 1841. It was at this time that the Flintlock passed out of existence and was replaced by the United States Percus-

sion Lock Musket, model 1842. This small arm was a muzzle loading rifle designed for use with the percussion cap. Originally known as the Jäger, it was later called the Mississippi rifle. A limited quantity was turned out at the Springfield Armory.

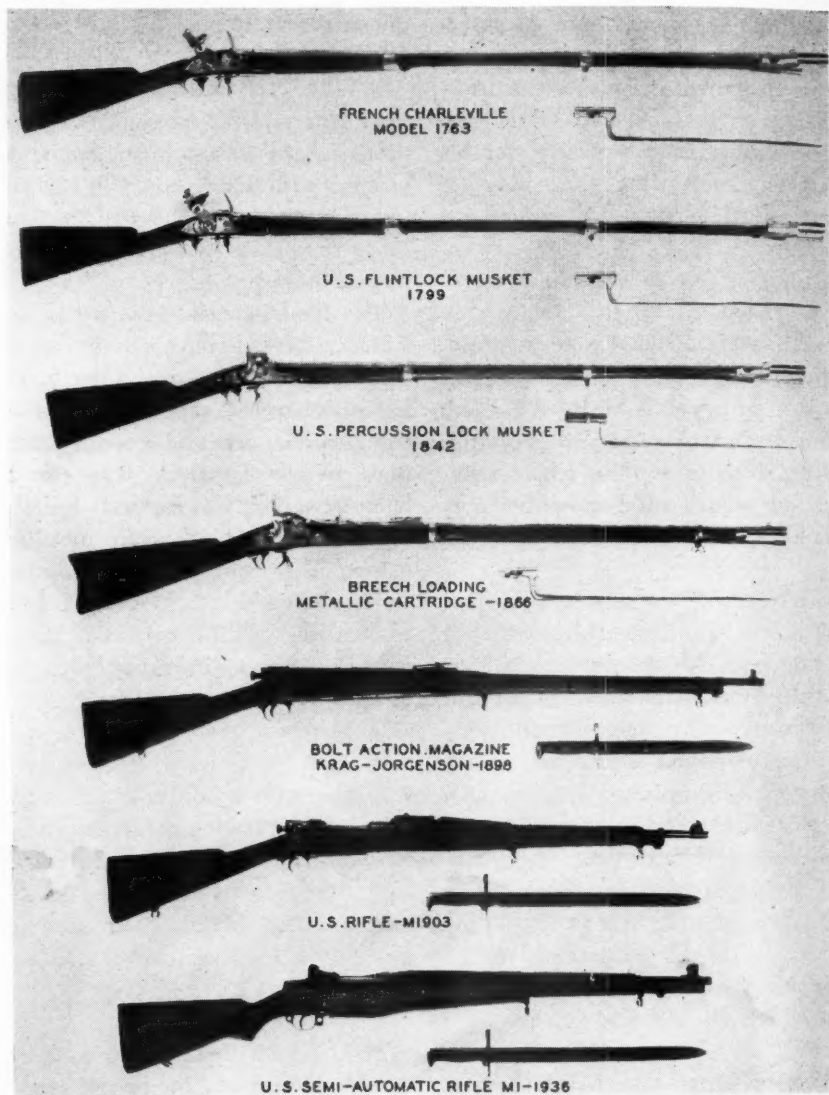
WITH THE introduction of the 1842 rifle and its subsequent modifications, the infantryman gained a weapon with which he could kill an opponent at three times the effective range of the smoothbore. The effect of this on tactics was great.

The 1842 Percussion Lock musket was a caliber .54 rifle about 49 inches long. The lock plate was a flat forging with beveled edges replacing the combination flat and convex lock plate of the Flintlock. The entire hammer surface was convexly rounded and was case hardened in metallic colors. The lock was led into the stock while the stock itself had a comb with no pistol grip. The brass patch box was set into the right side of the buttstock.

Its barrel, rifled with seven grooves, was circular in cross section and fitted with a fixed rear sight and a brass blade front sight. The weapon was originally designed to use a paper cartridge and a pre-patched spherical lead bullet. Later models were chambered to caliber .58 to take the Minié ball.

THE NEXT forward stride was the development of the breech loading rifle. The original type was a muzzle loader which was converted into a single shot cartridge breech loader through a device conceived

EPOCHAL TYPES OF MILITARY RIFLES
PRODUCED AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY SINCE 1795



Each of the seven depicted types of guns manufactured at Springfield Armory during the past 160 years played a significant part in the growth of United States military prowess.

by E. S. Allin, master armorer of the Springfield Armory.

The Allin conversion left intact the barrel lock, stock and metal fittings of the Model 1861 and 1863 rifle muskets. However, a rectangular hole was set into the top of the breech end of each barrel. A breech block hinged to its forward end was lowered into the resulting aperture. A firing pin, fitted in a hole drilled through the length of the breech block, fired the cartridge when it was struck by the side hammer of the original lock.

Weakest point of the Allin conversion was the extractor since it was too delicate and too unreliable. The latch was also poorly designed. The entire action fitted loosely within the rifle and rattled when shaken.

Nevertheless the conversion filled an immediate need at a time when Archduke Maximilian had proclaimed himself as Emperor of Mexico and provided a threat to our southern border. It gave American armed forces a better weapon than the 1842 Percussion Lock Musket.

ANOTHER innovation with the breech loading rifle was the fact that while the bullet diameter remained at caliber .58, it was now housed in a short copper cartridge case—the first all metal round to be used by the entire United States Army.

The 1866 breech loading rifle embodied still further improvements. These included rebor-ing to a .64 caliber in order to coincide with the new center fire cartridge. To effect a saving on manufacture of new barrels, old barrels were rebored to

caliber .64 and a caliber .50 rifle-liner was then brazed inside.

Other improvements included replacing of the weak ratchet extractor of the Model 1865 with a much stronger U-shaped spring; a longer breech block and adaptation of the Model 1866 for the heavier power .50 caliber bullet. The net result was the fullest utilization of the Model 1861, 1863 and 1865 weapons.

MANY YEARS were to pass before the basic design of the American rifle was changed. Improvements continued to be made on the breech-loader while civilian companies incorporated new ideas in guns sold to hunters and civilian sportsmen.

Many of these rifles were tested by the Government on contract from civilian companies. Weapons tested from 1866 to 1898 by the American Army included the Henry (1860), Spencer (1865), Winchester (1866), Hotchkiss (1878), Lee (1882), and the Hotchkiss (1882). None of the tested weapons, however, satisfied the Ordnance Board's standards for acceptability.

It was not until 1889 that the Government moved from making the last in its series of single shot rifles and turned its eyes to the magazine type weapon designed for superior fire power.

THE FIRST magazine rifle to make the grade as a United States service arm was the Krag-Jorgensen, Model 1892, a version of a Danish gun used by European armies. The Krag-Jorgensen was a .30 caliber centerfire, rifled with

four grooves. The rifle was 49 inches long and weighed slightly more than nine pounds.

The magazine was unusual since it was constructed horizontally. Loose rounds were loaded from the right side of the rifle while the right face of the magazine acted as a loading gate by swinging outward and down. With the loading gate closed, a follower spring pushed the cartridges to the left and up. The rifle also served as a single-loader by use of a magazine cutoff located on the left side of the receiver.

The bolt handle of the Krag was located on the right side of the stock and turned down in order to provide for maximum ease in use. The locking recess and the back of the receiver bridge, built as cam surfaces, aided in the action.

When the bolt handle was pulled upward, the bolt rotated in a large circle and moved to the rear. This provided leverage necessary to free the fired cartridge case from the chamber walls. Slow initial extraction is a "must" with all high power rifles since quick extraction could possibly break off the tail-end of the cartridge case and result in a gun jam.

THE FINAL Krag, Model 1898, had a new rear solid center leaf sight capable of windage adjustment in series of 100 yards. The magazine cutoff was changed to allow the magazine to work when the thumbpiece was up and held inoperative when the thumbpiece was down, exactly opposite to that

of Krag Model 1898.

All told, more than 300,000 Krags were issued to American troops before they were discontinued in 1904 in favor of the Mauser-type bolt action system.

The Springfield Rifle, Model '03, was the next step in American rifle development. Based upon a bolt action pioneered by Paul and Wilhelm Mauser, two German brothers, the Springfield '03 remained the fundamental weapon of the American soldier until 1937.

The Mauser bolt action rifle was able to cock itself by cam action as the breech was opened between shots. Other distinctive innovations were the self cocking bolt, the long elastic extractor, twin opposed locking lugs and positive extraction.

Manufacturing rights to the Mauser action were bought for \$200,000 shortly after 1900. From that point on, the Model '03 truly became an American weapon.

As manufactured from 1906 until it was eventually replaced, the M1903 rifle was 43.2 inches long with a 41.5-inch black walnut stock. The rifle barrel measured 24 inches in length bored to a .30 caliber. Total weight of the weapon was 8.6 pounds. Most of them were made at Springfield Armory.

THE Springfield '03 was actually built around the Mauser bolt which had two opposed locking lugs at its forward end. A third lug, the safety, pressed against the forward face of the receiver bridge. The extractor was heavy yet flexible and extended nearly the entire

length of the bolt itself. A firing pin, rod and striker was enwrapped by a coil spring with the hollow bolt body.

With the lifting of the bolt handle following each shot, the bolt was cammed back a short distance, thus freeing the heated cartridge from the firing chamber.

Simultaneously, the cocking piece was prevented from turning. Forced rearward, it compressed the coil mainspring and withdrew the firing pin from the face of the bolt. A right angle turn of the bolt forced the sear notch riding in the groove of the receiving tang, to engage a notch in the rear of the bolt. This held the mainspring tightly compressed.

With the bolt pulled to the rear, the extractor pulled the empty case from the chamber while the ejector—a thin metal plate on the left inside of the receiver—rode through a groove cut in the locking lug. The cartridge case, held on the right by the extractor and hit on the left by the ejector, turned around the extractor claw and was thus thrown clear of the weapon.

The magazine was a vertical well at the rear of the barrel. Placing of cartridges into the magazine compressed the Z-spring on top of the removable floor plate and furnished power for feeding the cartridges into a position where they were picked up by the bolt.

DEVELOPMENT of the handgun from the risky metal tube, which more often than not killed its own user in the fourteenth cen-

tury, to the Springfield '03 rifle represented a decisive step in outfitting the infantry soldier with the best available in military firearms. The infantryman could now hold his own in any attack. The peak had been reached in gaining hitting power for the rifle. Improvements now concentrated on gaining fire superiority.

Fire superiority might well be defined as the ability to lay down a far greater rate of fire than an opponent is capable of. It might also be defined as the ability of one army to deliver a punch with fewer men yet with far greater effectiveness than the enemy.

As a practical matter, fire superiority adds up to increasing the rate of fire of the individual weapon—the rifle. This became the credo of military developers in their search for something better in the field of military small arms.

THE ANSWER, as World War II and the Korean conflict proved, was the world-famed Garand M1 rifle.

The search for a gun which delivered a high rate of fire began as far back as 1903. It culminated in 1936 with the adoption of the Garand—a gas operated, semi-automatic weapon which utilized the blow-back from gases expended by its fired cartridges to cock the gun for the following round.

Designed by John C. Garand, a Springfield Armory employee who has since retired, the Garand M1 was originally chambered for a .276 rifle cartridge. Field tests in 1929

proved the M1 to be so superior that it was rechambered for a .30 caliber bullet and then adopted officially in 1936.

The Garand operated by allowing part of the gas which impelled the bullet forward to escape through a hole drilled through the underside of the barrel near the muzzle. The gas then went into a small chamber,

THE GARAND measures 43 inches in length and weighs about 9.7 pounds. Rear sights are of the aperture type and can be adjusted for elevation and windage. The front sight is of the blade type.

The magazine, a clip of eight cartridges, is placed vertically downward into the magazine follower. Firing of the Garand depends upon



Newest type lightweight rifles currently undergoing tests are the Cal. 30, T44 (top) and the Cal. 30, FN (bottom).

the rear of which was blocked by a piston head. The piston was pushed back to unlock the bolt which in turn extracted and ejected the spent cartridge case.

The action also cocked the hammer. As the bolt reached its rear-most limit, a return spring (compressed by the piston's rearward motion), forced the bolt forward. The bolt in turn took a fresh shell from the magazine, then seated and locked it within the firing chamber.

the clip for its functioning. The clip itself is ejected when the last shot has been fired.

More than three million Garands have been manufactured thus far under specifications prepared at the Springfield Armory.

IF THE rifle of the future ever becomes a reality—and some types are currently in the experimental issue stage—it will be a weapon which will fire much faster than the

Garand. Moreover it will have to prove itself in ease of field maintenance, disassembly, operation under adverse conditions of cold, dust, sand and tropical air, and finally from the point of being integrated into the common defense effort.

Models of fully automatic rifles are currently being tested. These include the Belgian FN and the American Ordnance T-44. Both have a 20-round box magazine and operate generally similar to the Garand. Both models are about a pound and a half lighter than the Garand.

MEANWHILE the Springfield Armory, as small arms center for military gun manufacture, continues to play an important part in out-

fitting the American soldier with the best weapon available. Through its efforts, the newest in research and development is quickly incorporated into the gun models being tested.

Research scientists working in the field of weapons development are fully confident that the day will come when the American soldier will fulfill the requirements for the proverbial "one-man army." Problems of logistics and firepower need to be overcome of course, but if unrelenting effort is the criteria, then still greater improvements may be expected to enhance the value of the individual soldier's "best friend"—his rifle.

MPCI—The Army's Crime Hunters

The Military Police Corps has called for the abolishment of a mythical organization that never officially existed—the CID.

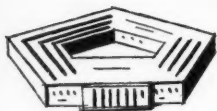
"The Army has no Criminal Investigation Division and never has had one," states Major General William H. Maglin, The Provost Marshal General of the Army. "The American Expeditionary Forces in World War I had a Division of Criminal Investigation in Europe. In World War II the Office of The Provost Marshal General had a staff division for criminal investigation. This staff division did not exercise command over the investigators in the field. Investigators were assigned to major commands. Because of the wording on their badges and credentials, they became known as 'CID agents' and frequently were or-

ganized for operations independent of the Army command structure.

"Since World War II," the general adds, "the investigator has moved to his rightful place in the Army establishment. He works for his local provost marshal in the same manner as the detective works for the chief of police, and the provost marshal of any command is the chief of police.

"If you must use initials, call them MPCI—Military Police Criminal Investigators. Actually, they are soldiers first, military policemen second, and investigators by specialization."

Military Police Criminal Investigators, it should be noted, are not charged with matters concerning spies or enemy agents. "Their primary concern is sin—not subversion," The Provost Marshal General points out.



PARAGRAPHS

from



The Pentagon and the Field

Exercise Snow Bird, a month-long joint Army-Air Force arctic training maneuver, was concluded in Alaska in mid-February. Maneuver plans called for the largest mass paradrop of men and materials ever attempted in Alaska and the construction of a snow-compacted runway on frozen tundra in simulated combat.

Participating in addition to Alaskan-based troops was the 503d Airborne Regimental Combat Team of the 11th Airborne Division. The 503d was airlifted from Fort Campbell, Kentucky, to Alaska by planes of the Tactical Air Command's 18th Air Force at Sewart AFB, Tennessee.



As part of a scheduled reduction in the Army's size to meet lowered strength ceilings, the Army plans early release during March through June of approximately 3400 Reserve lieutenants presently nearing the end of their initial obligated 24-month tour of active duty. Those officers who have volunteered for additional periods of active duty for which they have been accepted by the Army will not be released. Officers of the Women's Army Corps, the Chaplain Corps, and Army Medical Service (other than Medical Service Corps) will not come under the early release program.



Special Infantry and Artillery Officer Candidate Schools to qualify selected National Guardsmen for officer status will again be conducted by the Army this summer. The concentrated 10-week courses will be given at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, in two classes (2 May to 8 July, and 13 June to 19 August) and at The Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma (16 June to 19 August).

Guard members who complete the course are granted temporary Federal recognition as second lieutenants by the National Guard Bureau upon graduation and return to their units as commissioned

officers. Quotas provide for 150 to attend each of the Infantry courses and 120 at the Artillery course this year.




Contingent upon availability of funds, the Army will make available 27 new items of furniture for Government living quarters occupied by authorized personnel and dependents in continental United States and overseas. Composite metal and wood furniture consisting of termite and rot resistant wood panels set in metal frames, will be used in tropical areas overseas. Wood furniture will be used elsewhere. Styling will be in attractive modern functional design.



The First Engineer Arctic Task Group of the Army Corps of Engineers recently completed five months of research on the Greenland Ice Cap. The group, consisting of 4 officers, 70 enlisted men and 90 civilians, included scientists and engineers from the Corps of Engineers' Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment, Wilmette, Illinois; Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Arctic Construction and Frost Effects Laboratories, Boston, Massachusetts; and Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Investigations dealt with pressures on structures built in snow, rates of ice cap movement, feasibility of road construction on the ice cap, and the relationship between snow conditions and mobility of vehicles.



Students of the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, recently toured industrial plants in the Philadelphia and Baltimore area. Their itinerary included visits to the Philadelphia Ordnance District, the Chrysler Tank Plant at Newark, Delaware, and plant facilities of the Bethlehem Steel and Glenn L. Martin companies.



The Army Reservist, a 24-page magazine edited in the Office of the Chief of Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, commenced publication in November. Its mission is to keep members of the Army Reserve not on active duty informed of plans affecting the Reserve, technical and tactical information, equipment changes, and significant activities of Reserve units. The publication replaces *Report To The Army* and various USAR branch training bulletins.



A total of 500 rental units is scheduled for construction at Ford Hood, Texas, under Title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended (Wberry Housing).

Official Notes

ALL-ARMY TALENT CONTEST. Department of the Army Circular 154 announces that all Army personnel *on active duty* will be eligible to participate in the Second All-Army Talent Contest. The competition, designed to discover and encourage musical and theatrical talent, is conducted under sponsorship of The Adjutant General.

TRAVEL EXPENSES. AR 35-3095 prescribes the methods of reimbursing military and civilian personnel for expenses incurred for local transportation by taxicab, bus, streetcar, and other modes of conveyance, as authorized in connection with the performance of official business within the limits of posts of duty and/or adjacent areas.

PERSONNEL RECORDS. AR 640-10 provides instructions for the initiation and disposition of the Personnel Records Jacket (DA Form 201), which is the prescribed container for the maintenance of personnel records of members of the active Army, Army Reserve, and members of the National Guard ordered into active Federal service. The Field 201 File Divider (DA Form 201a) is prescribed for use with the Personnel Records Jacket, and will be utilized to separate documents of temporary value from those of longtime or permanent value.

Improved canned French fried shoestring potatoes that withstand freezing temperatures are now included in the Ration, Small Detachment, 5-in-1, the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces reports.



The new United States Air Force Academy Catalogue contains 53 pages of information regarding the new Academy, proposed courses of instruction, and requirements and procedures for admission.

More than 1800 nominations and applications for appointment have been received to date, including 339 from members of regular and reserve components of the Army and Air Force.

STATESIDE ASSIGNMENT. AR 601-220 prescribes the qualifications and procedures for the immediate enlistment and reenlistment in the Regular Army of overseas returnees and/or personnel serving in an overseas command for direct initial assignment to vacancies in the continental United States.

RADIATION DETECTION. AR 40-414 prescribes Department of the Army policy with respect to radiation detection and recording methods to be utilized by persons exposed to ionizing radiation.

PAY REGULATIONS. AR 35-2035 governs the payment of pay and allowances to Army members in the active military service by Army disbursing officers or their agents.

SERVICE RECORDS. AR 640-201 contains instructions for the preparation and maintenance of DA Form 24 (Service Record) and DA Form 26 (Record of Courts-Martial Convictions).

INTEGRATED ACCOUNTING. AR 10-216 prescribes the finance and accounting functions and responsibilities of major commands and administrative and technical services, with respect to the organization and administration of the Integrated Accounting System.

KOREAN BATTLE CREDIT. Department of the Army General Order 80 lists units awarded Korean battle participation credit, and units entitled to Korean assault landing credits.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTING. AR 735-5 sets forth the statutory authority, principles and policies governing the accounting for property in the Department of the Army in terms of both dollar value and units, and prescribes staff and command responsibilities for their execution and supervision.

ASSIGNMENT TO ARMY BANDS. AR 601-228 prescribes the procedures for enlistment and reenlistment of men in the Regular Army for assignment to authorized Army bands.

ENLISTED ACTIVE DUTY. AR 135-214 prescribes procedures whereby enlisted members of the Army Reserve, National Guard, and Army of the United States (inductees) may remain on active duty beyond expiration of their current period of active duty. Written application accompanied by DD Form 98 (Loyalty Certificate for Personnel of the Armed Forces) is required in each case.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. AR 600-29 states that the policy of the Department of the Army is to permit recognized charitable, health, welfare, and similar organizations to solicit voluntary contributions from military and civilian personnel in communities in the United States, its territories and possessions, and in oversea commands other than combat areas where elements of the Army operate. Such solicitation will be effected through the commanders concerned.

TRAINING CIRCULARS. Department of the Army Training Circular 26 states that effective 1 January 1955, the method of publishing Training Circulars has been changed as follows: Consecutive numbering by calendar year is discontinued. Training Circulars are single subject publications numbered according to subject matter (Par. 2b, SR 310-20-1) and a sub-number which will be a serial number. Amendments are to be published as numbered changes to the basic Training Circular. The Circulars themselves are to be distributed on a "need-to-know" basis by distribution formula (par. 9a, AR 310-90). Because of the selective and variable distribution to be made, complete files are neither authorized nor required.

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Triple Threat Tracker

THE MEANS whereby enemy mortar barrages were smothered by counter battery fire in the later stages of the Korean action has now been revealed by the Army. It is a triple threat, mobile radar "eye" which acts as sentry, warns of enemy movements and even pinpoints enemy mortar locations.

In this last role the newly disclosed item has introduced a vital new use of radar in ground combat. With the aid of the new electronic locator, front line forces can actually detect and "lock on" the path of incoming mortar shells, automatically track their trajectory, and thus discover the enemy position.

Proven under battle condition tests, the equipment's present operational status is the result of many years of intensive development by radar engineers of the United States Signal Corps and the Sperry Gyroscope Company. Early production systems were flown direct from the factory to Korean battlefields in December 1952.

Compact and mobile, the equipment can be towed by a light Army truck for quick movement. The system consists of a large automatic radar tracker with dish-shaped antenna, light weight Signal Corps gasoline motor generator, a portable tracker mount resembling a 40-mm. gun carriage, and a separate remote control console with radarscopes and all controls.

About the size of a large-screen home television set, the portable control unit may be readily concealed in protected dugouts, trenches or foxholes. One radar officer commands a skilled operations team who translate radar plot to precise coordinates for counterfire.

Battlefield tests in later stages of Korean fighting proved the life-saving capability of the mortar-locator system. Hundreds of soldiers undoubtedly owe their lives to the hitherto classified work of this mobile locator, known as counter-mortar radar AN/MPQ-10. Early models helped spike at least one major enemy offensive operation by pinpointing the location of enemy batteries, paving the way for rapid and accurate counterfire.

American ground forces in several theaters are now equipped with the new locator system.

(For picture of the Counter-Mortar Radar, see back cover.)

